

Stenandrium pedunculatum (Donn. Sm.)

Leonard, comb. nov.

Blechnum pedunculatum Donn. Sm. Bot. Gaz. 49: 457. 1910.

The present species, founded on specimens collected near Gualan, Guatemala, by Charles C. Deam (no. 6277), is very closely allied to *S. mandioccanum* Nees, of southern South America. The two have much the same appearance, except that *S. pedunculatum* is usually larger with stronger suffrutescent stems. The seeds of both species are covered with peculiar

retrorely barbed hairs, these shorter in *S. mandioccanum* than in *S. pedunculatum*. Distinguishing characters, however, are found in the capsules and in the pubescence of the branchlets. In *S. pedunculatum* the capsules are entirely glabrous and the pubescence of the branchlets is composed of rather straight, whitish, spreading hairs. In *S. mandioccanum* the capsules are pubescent, though sparingly so, with minute mostly retrorse hairs, and the stems are densely pubescent with small, brown, curved hairs or are even subtomentose.

ZOOLOGY.—*New species of urocoptid land mollusks from Mexico.*¹ PAUL BARTSCH, U. S. National Museum.

The United States National Museum has recently received a collection of Mexican land shells from Miss Marie E. Bourgeois, of Mexico, D.F., among which are two new species of the family Urocoptidae. A third species, which was collected by J. Mathewson in 1898 and which has come to the National Museum through the Shimek collection, also proves to be a remarkable new member of the family. The three are here described and figured.

Coelostemma bourgeoisana, n. sp.

Fig. 1

Shell small, white, early whorls slightly horn colored, cylindrical-conic, with the summit tapering rather acutely toward the apex. The nucleus consists of about 2 well-rounded turns, which are microscopically granulose. The post-nuclear whorls are slightly rounded and marked by retractively slanting axial ribs, which are slightly variable in strength and spacing. Suture moderately constricted. Base well rounded, narrowly, openly umbilicated, and marked by the continuation of the axial ribs. The last whorl is solute for about one-tenth of a turn. The aperture is irregularly triangular; peristome reflected and somewhat thickened. The columella is rather large, equal to about one-fourth of the width of a whorl. It is heavier in the early whorls and becomes materially re-

duced in the last and is marked by numerous very slender, almost hairlike, granulose axial riblets.

The 30 specimens before me were collected by Miss Marie E. Bourgeois on a hillside under limestone rocks at Ixtapan de la Sal, State of Mexico, in May 1939.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 536039, has 15.3 whorls and measures: Height, 15.4 mm; greatest width of spire, 5.0 mm. Paratypes: U.S.N.M. no. 536040.

The exceedingly fine, hairlike, granulose axial riblets of the columella will distinguish this from the other members of the group.

Haplocion mariae, n. sp.

Fig. 2

Shell small, pupoid, horn colored, covered with a curious film, almost suggesting a more or less dehiscent periostracum, tapering gently toward the apex. The nucleus consists of about 1.5 rounded, microscopically granulose turns. The early succeeding whorls are well rounded; the later ones are a little less so. They are crossed by strong, decidedly retractively curved axial ribs, which are about half as wide as the spaces that separate them. Suture strongly constricted. Periphery well-rounded. Base short, narrowly perforate; the last whorl solute for about one-tenth of a turn. Aperture irregularly triangular; peristome expanded and reflected. The columella is rather slender and apparently solid in the penultimate turn and on the three or four preceding it where it is also somewhat twisted. In the whorls posterior

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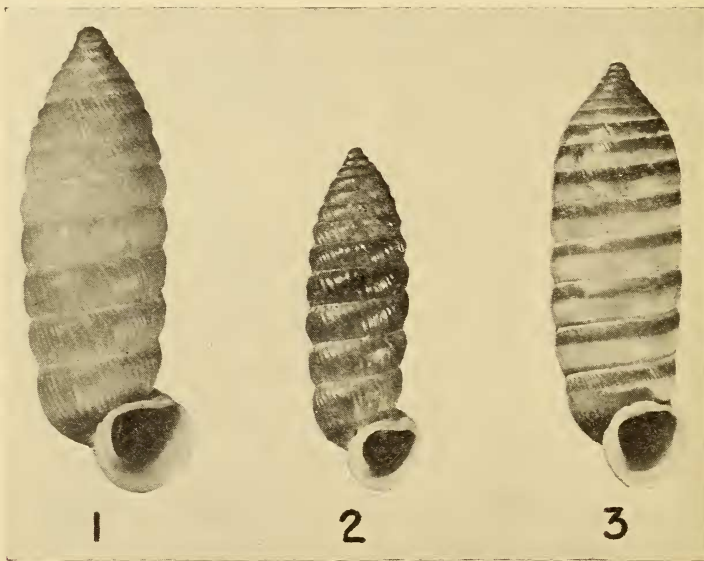
to this, the axis becomes broader, hollow, and straight.

Sixty specimens of this species are before me collected by Miss Marie E. Bourgeois on a hillside under limestone rocks at Ixtapan de la Sal, State of Mexico, in May 1939.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 536037, has 12.6 whorls and measures: Height, 11.3 mm.; greatest width of spire, 3.4 mm. Paratypes: U.S.N.M. no. 536038.

The peculiar axis of this species differentiates it from any of the other *Haplocion*s known to me.

rounded on the median cylindrical portion of the shell. They are crossed by retractively curved, irregular lines of growth, which on the last whorl attain the strength of axial riblets. These are about half as wide as the spaces that separate them. On the last fifth of a turn these riblets become quite irregular and much more closely approximated. The last whorl is solute for about one-tenth of a turn. Base well rounded, with an umbilical pit or a slight perforation. Aperture irregularly triangular; peristome slightly expanded and reflected. The columella is hollow and very broad, widest on the poste-



Figs. 1-3.—New urocoptid mollusks from Mexico: 1, *Coelostemma bourgeoisana*, $\times 4$; 2, *Haplocion mariae*, $\times 4$; *H. mathewsoni*, $\times 2$.

Haplocion mathewsoni, n. sp.

Fig. 3

Shell of pupoid shape, tapering abruptly toward the summit, with the median part cylindrical and slightly contracted basally. The shell is bicolor; that is, the posterior half of the whorls is brown, while the anterior is flesh colored. The nucleus consists of about 2 whorls, which are microscopically granulose. The succeeding turns are moderately rounded on the posterior part of the sloping top, almost flattened on the anterior portion and slightly

rior portion and decidedly narrowed on the last turn. It is smooth and marked only by slightly retractively slanting lines of growth.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 536036, has 17.3 whorls and measures: Height, 28.0 mm; greatest width of spire, 8.8 mm.

There were 10 specimens in the lot collected by J. Mathewson in 1898 in the State of Mexico. The 9 paratypes bear the U.S.N.M. no. 510074. They came to the United States National Museum through the Shimek collection.

This is the largest species of *Haplocion* known to me.